

Large stationary gravity waves: a game changer for Venus' science

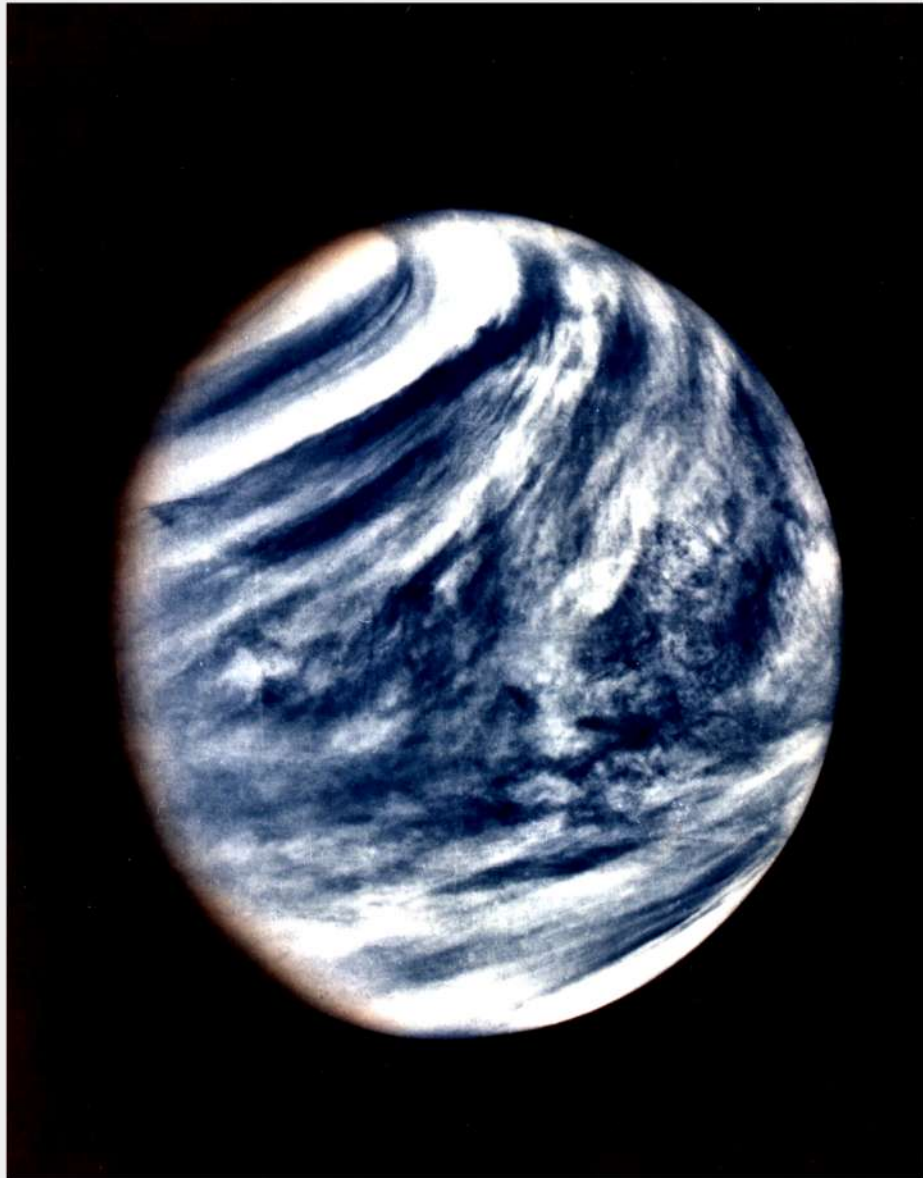
Thomas Navarro

University of California, Los Angeles

with G. Schubert & S. Lebonnois

Venera-D workshop

Moscow, October 2017



Credit: Mariner 10/NASA

VENUS FACTS

Mass	0,815 M_{\oplus}
Radius	0,95 R_{\oplus}
Obliquity	177,4°
Year	224 days
Sidereal day	243 days
Solar Day	117 days
Super-rotation	4 days at 60 km
Interior	???

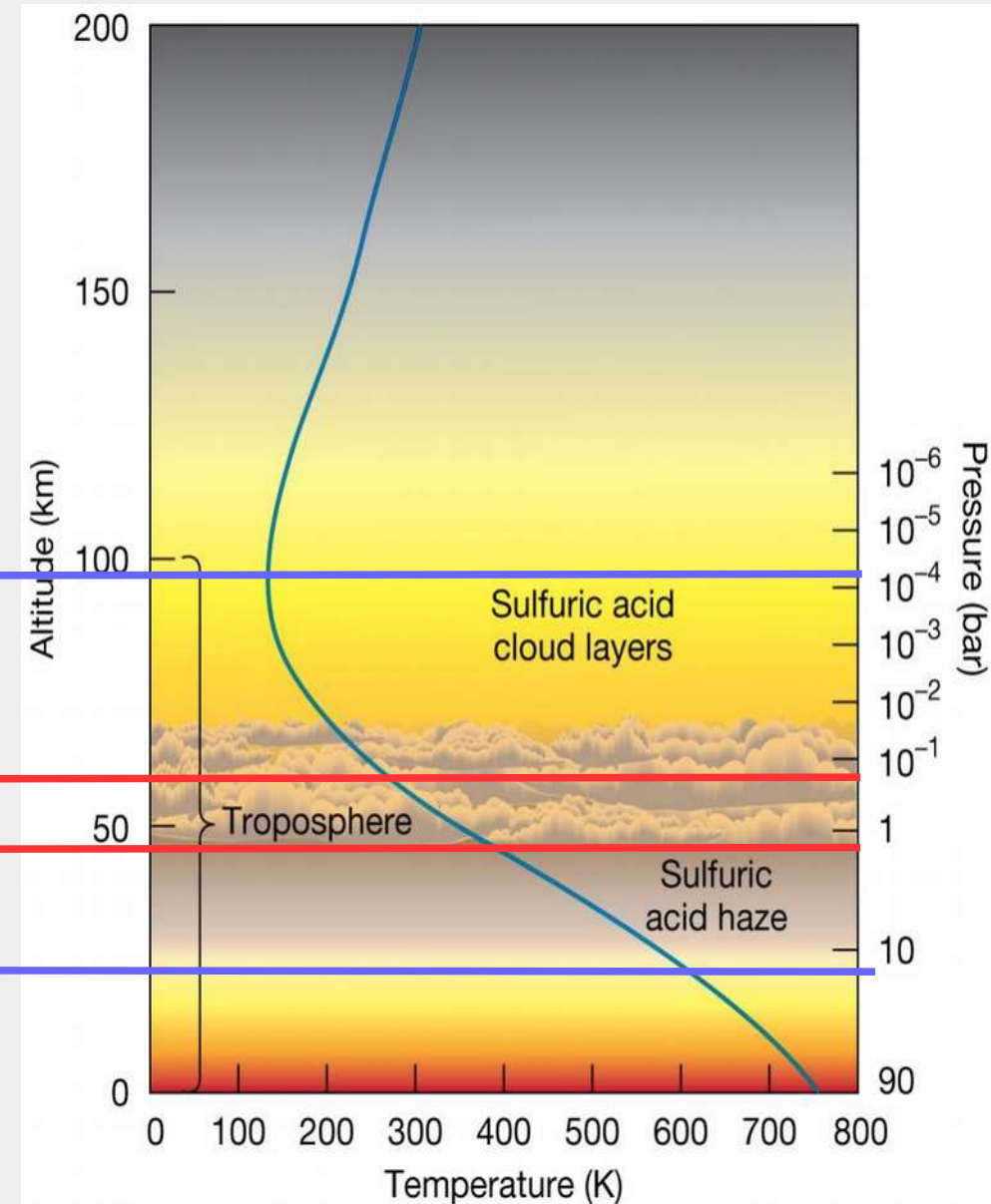
COMPOSITION

<i>Species</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Compared to Earth</i>
CO₂	96,5 %	x 190,000
N₂	3,5 %	x 4
SO₂	150 ppm	x 500,000
Ar	70 ppm	x 0.6
H₂O	20 ppm	x 0.7

Credit: Pearson Education

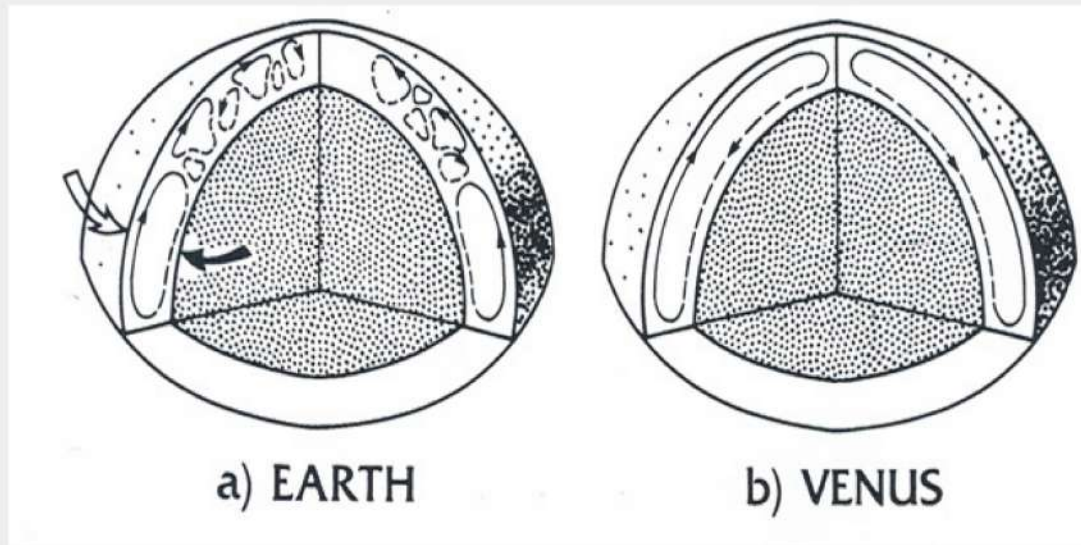
Super-rotating
atmosphere

Convective Layer

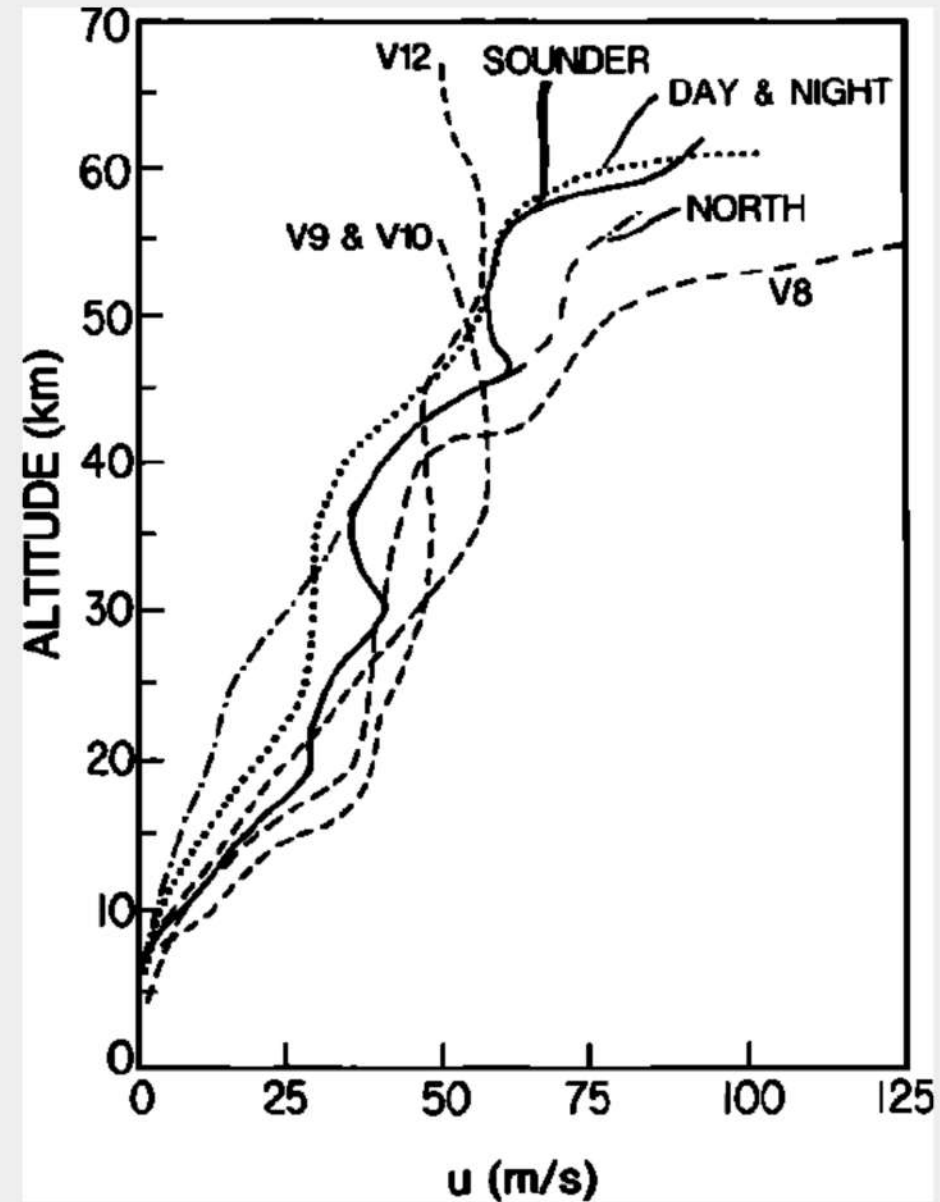


- Super-rotation :

- General circulation



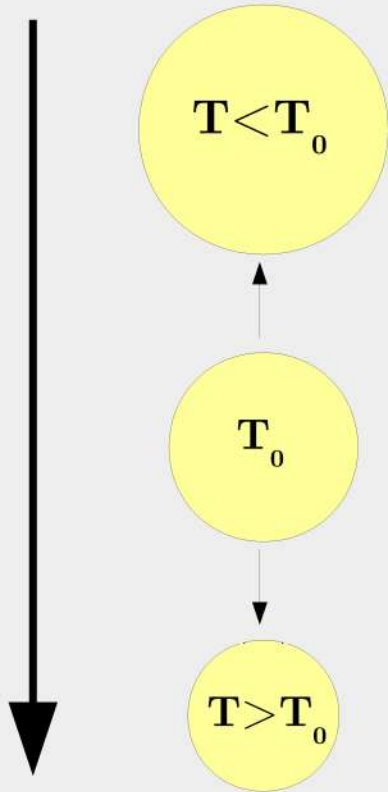
- Diurnal tide



From Schubert et al., 1980

Stability of the atmosphere

Pressure,
Temperature

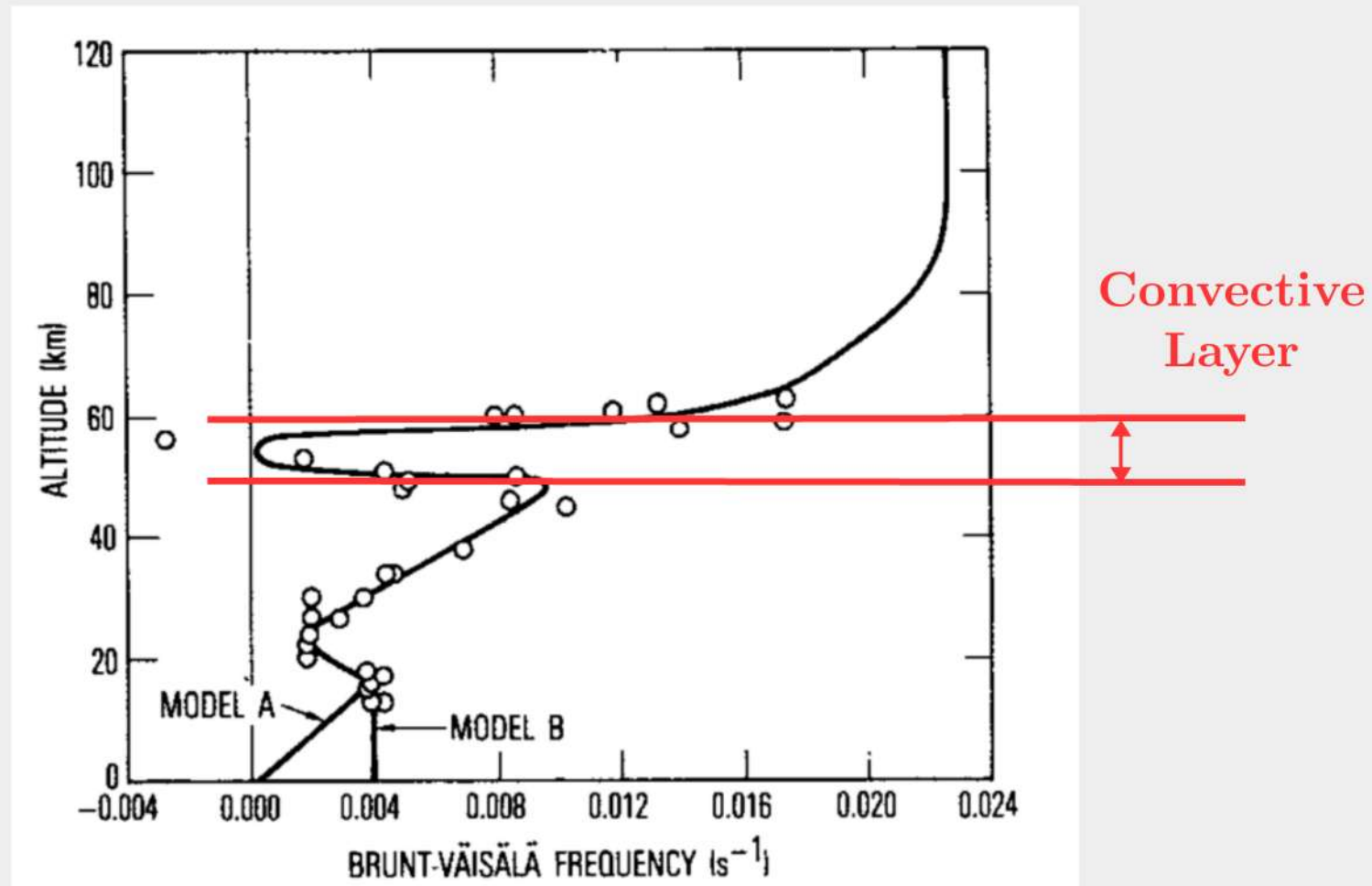


Potential Temperature

$$\theta = T \left(\frac{P_0}{P} \right)^{\frac{R}{C_p}}$$

Brunt-Vaisala Frequency

$$N^2 = \frac{g}{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dz}$$

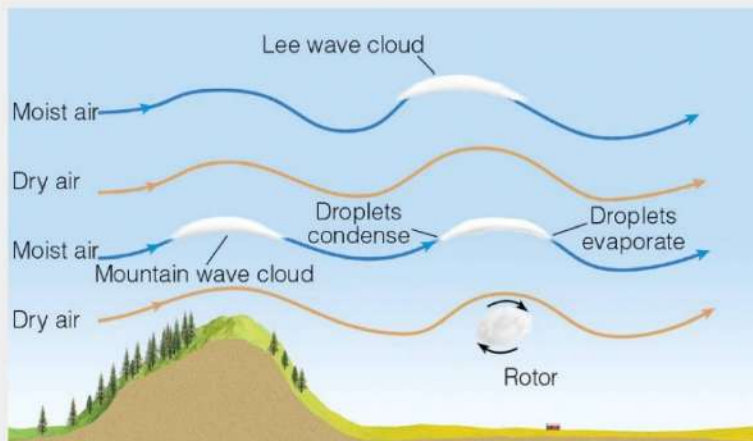


From Schubert et al., 1984

Gravity waves



Credit: WeatherFlow

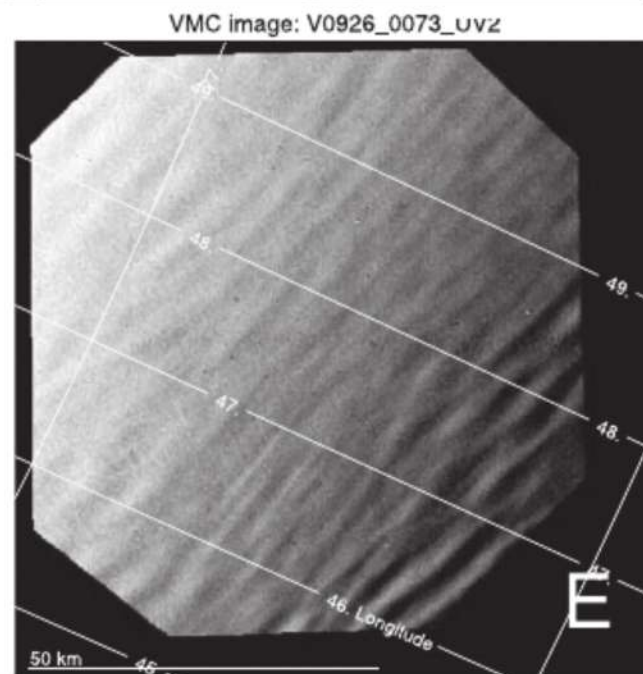
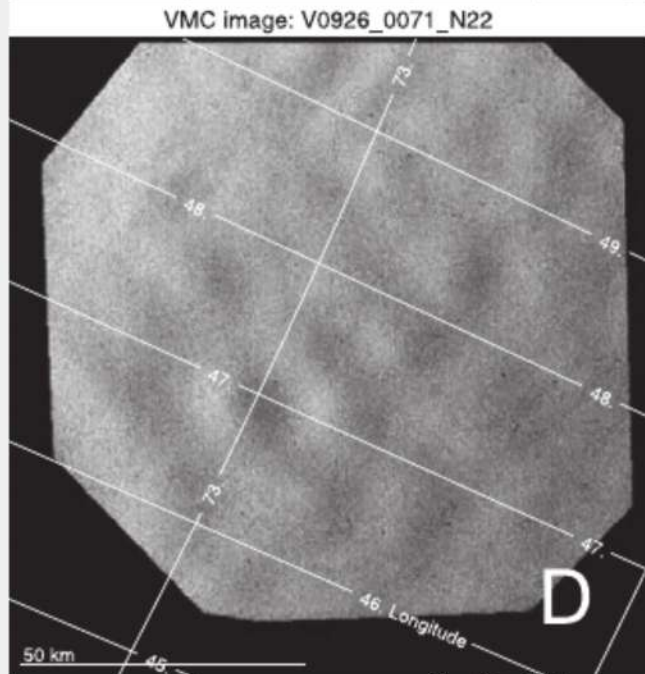
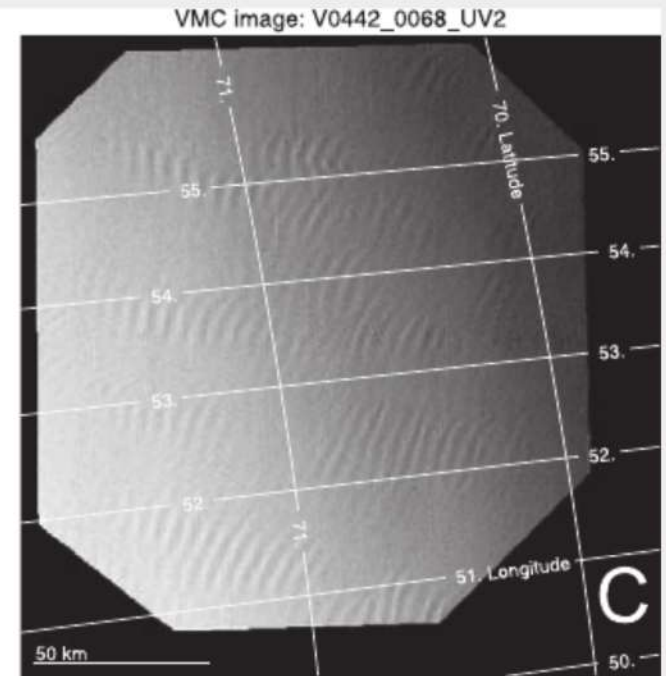
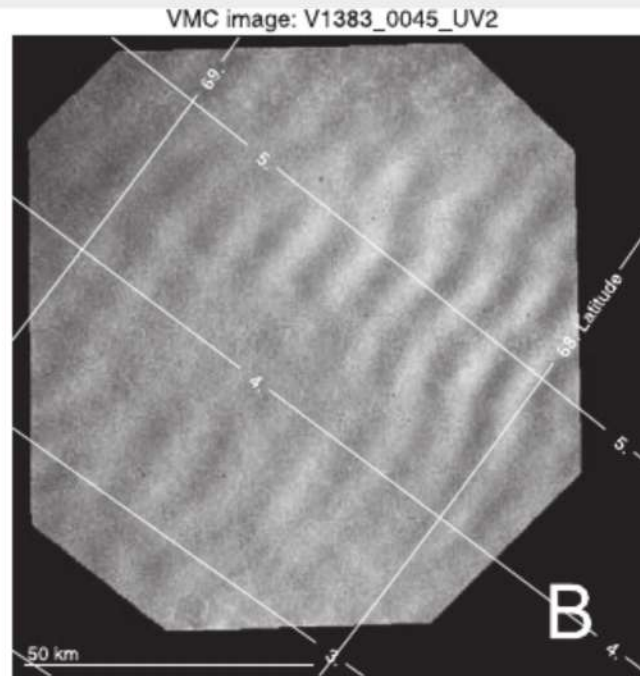
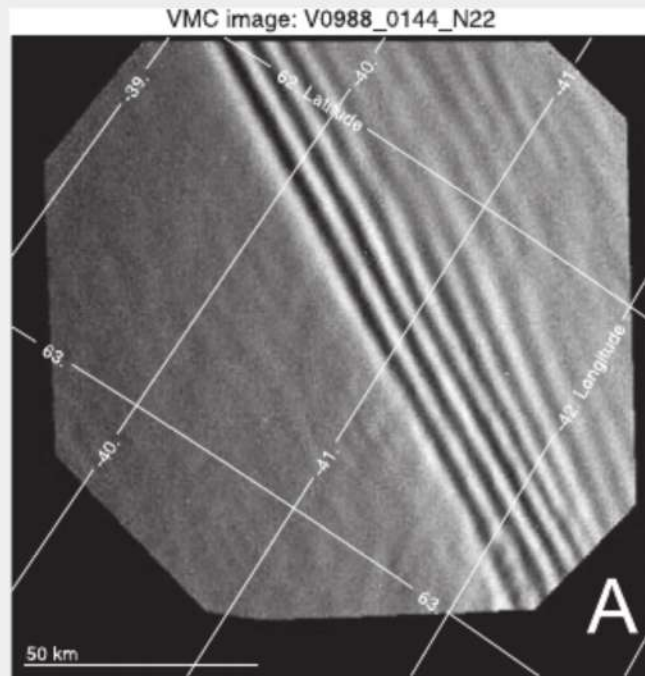


Credit: Thomson Higher Education



Credit: NASA Earth Observatory

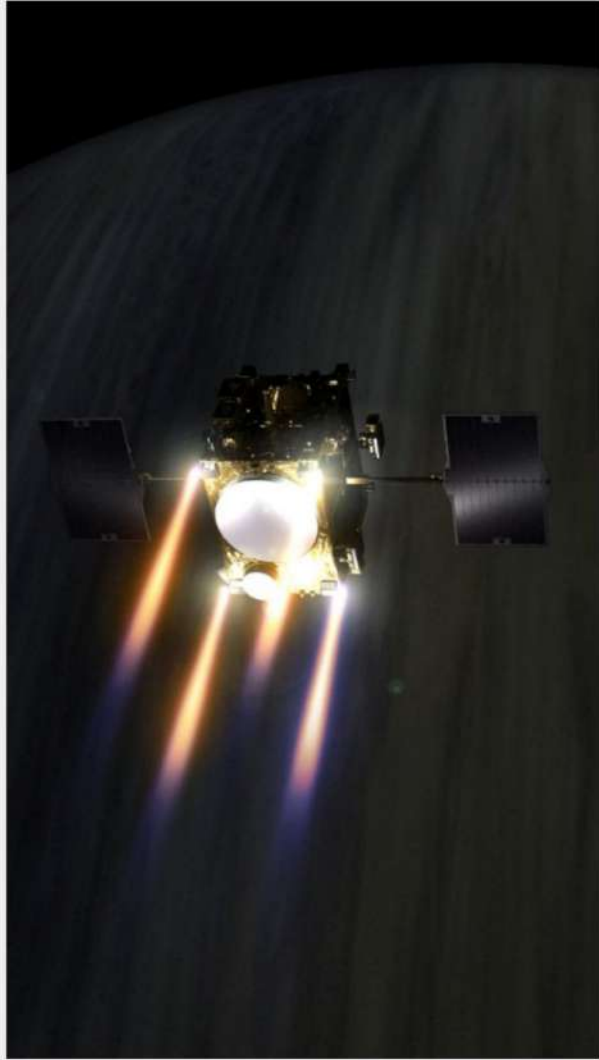
Gravity waves



50 km

Venus Express
observations from
Piccialli et al., 2014

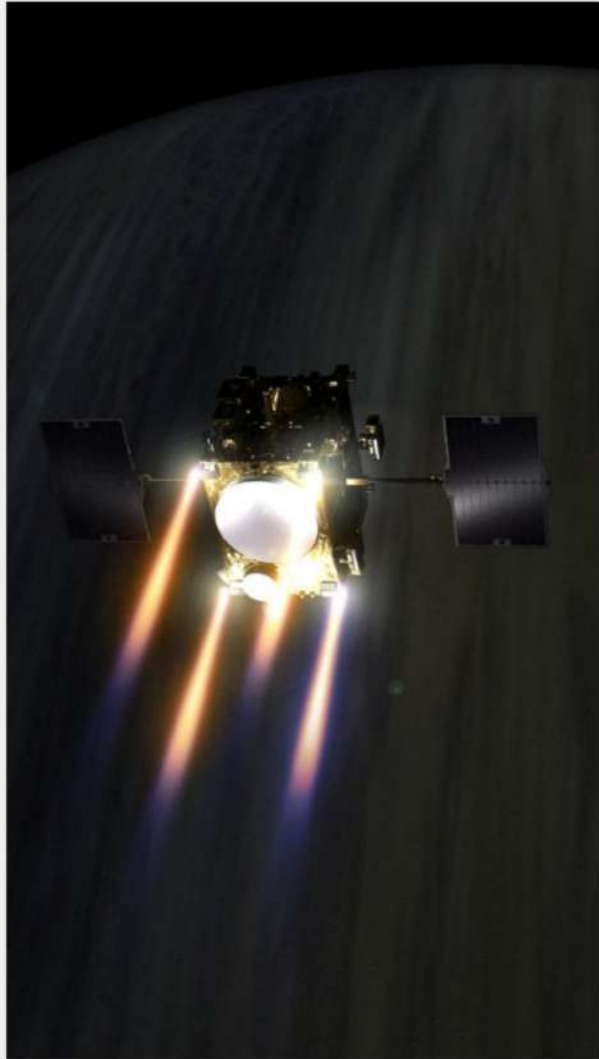
Akatsuki spacecraft



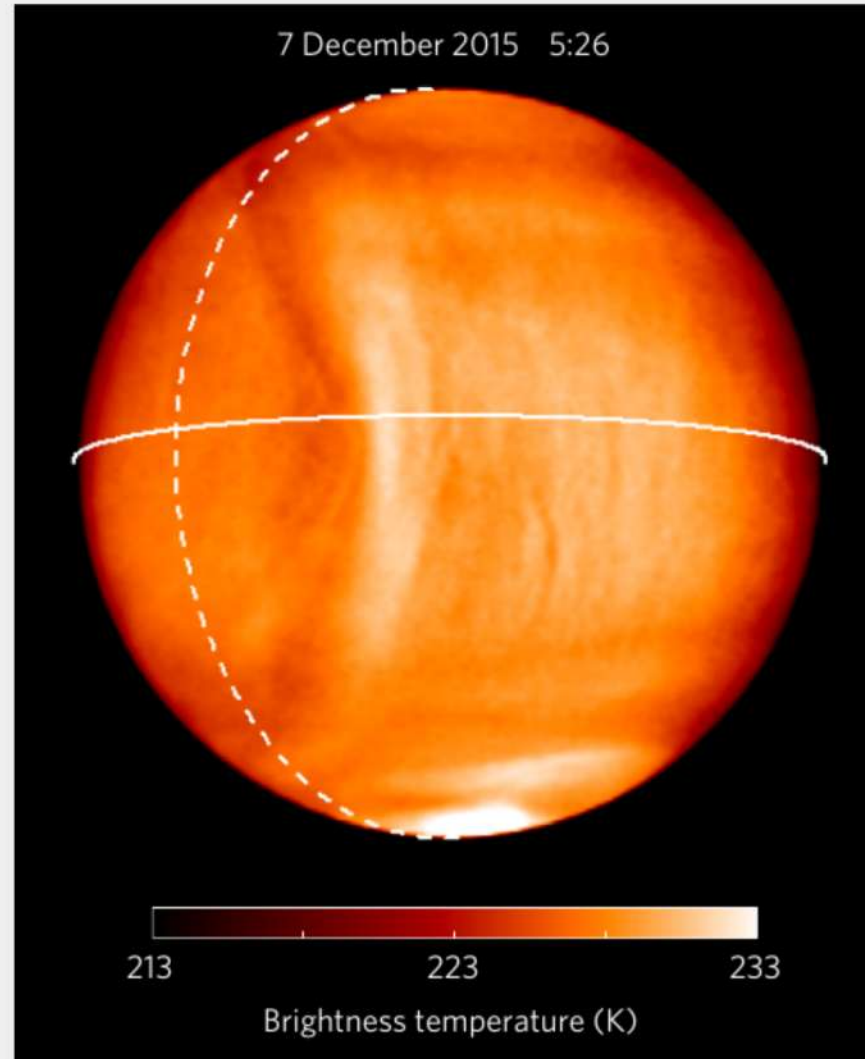
Credit: Go Miyazaki

Akatsuki spacecraft

From Fukuhara et al., 2017



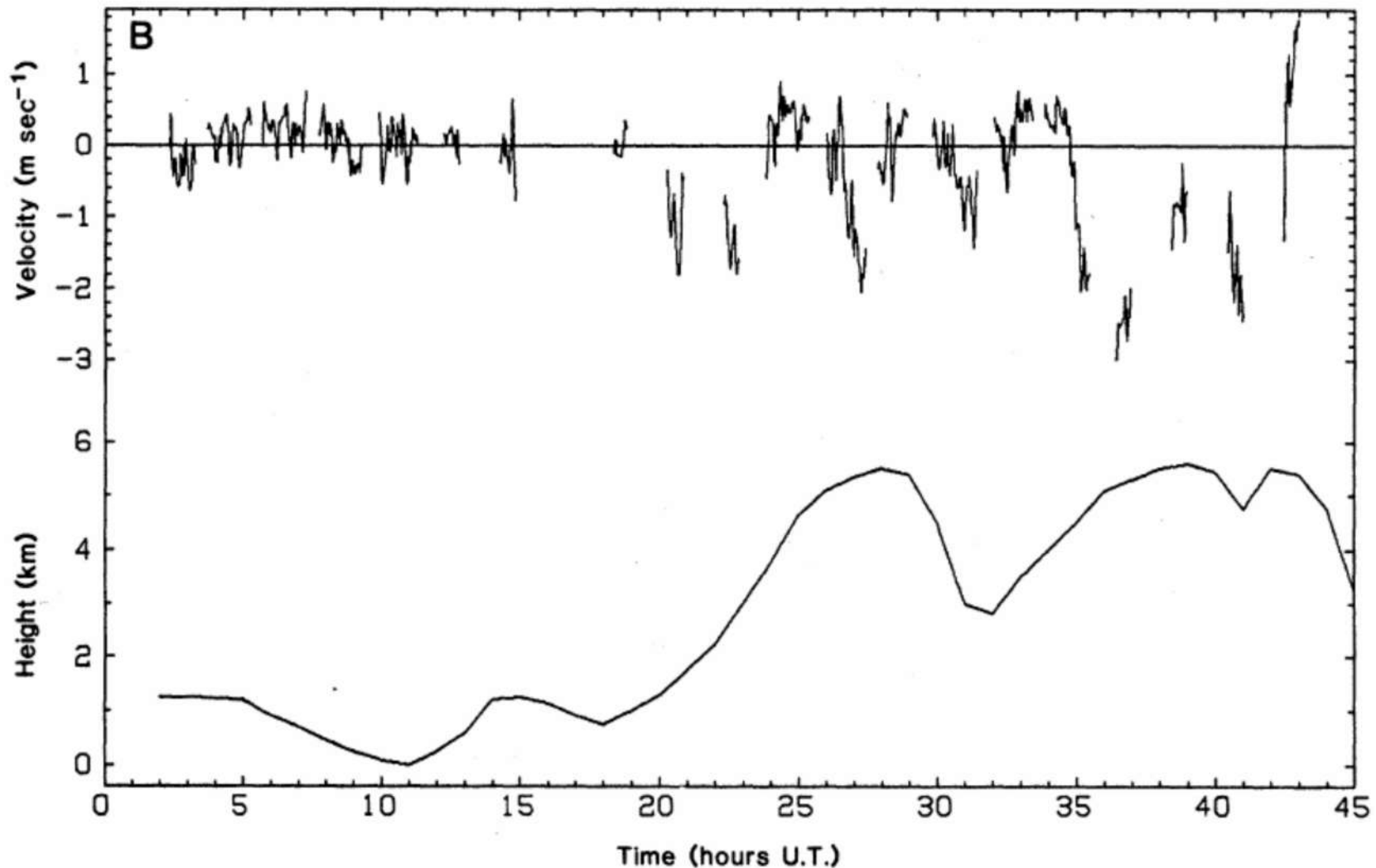
Credit: Go Miyazaki



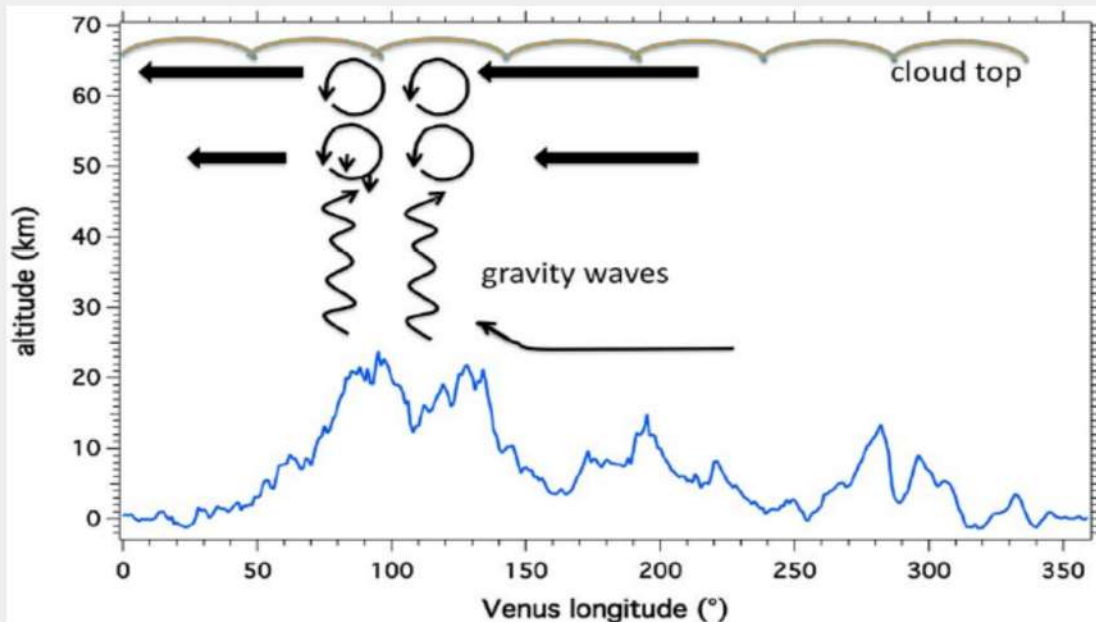
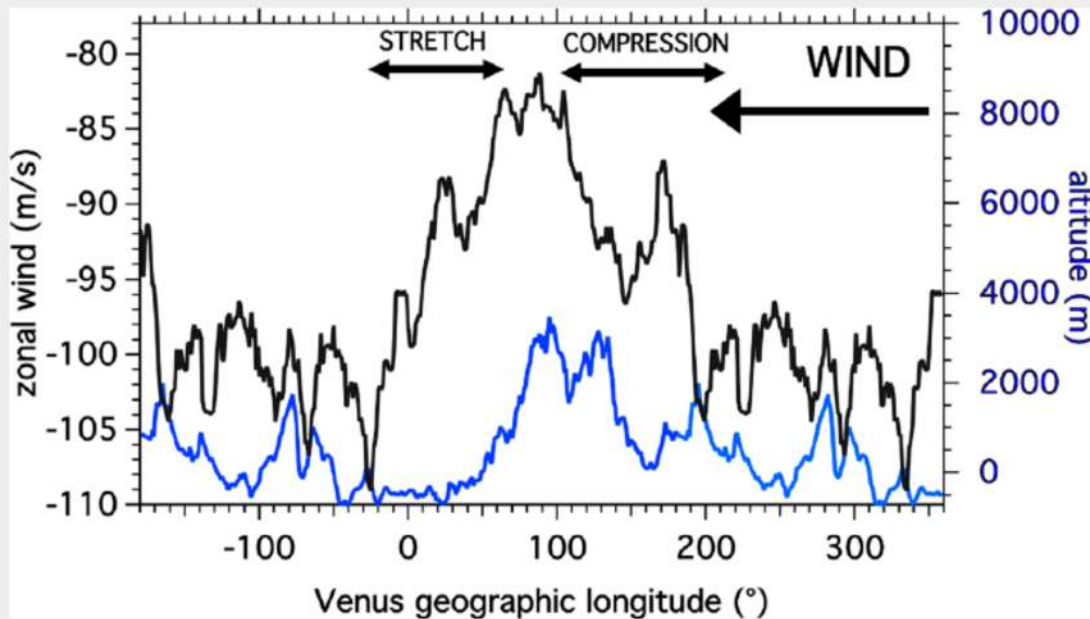
A stationary bow feature
at 70 km altitude!

VEGA Balloon

Blamont et al., 1986

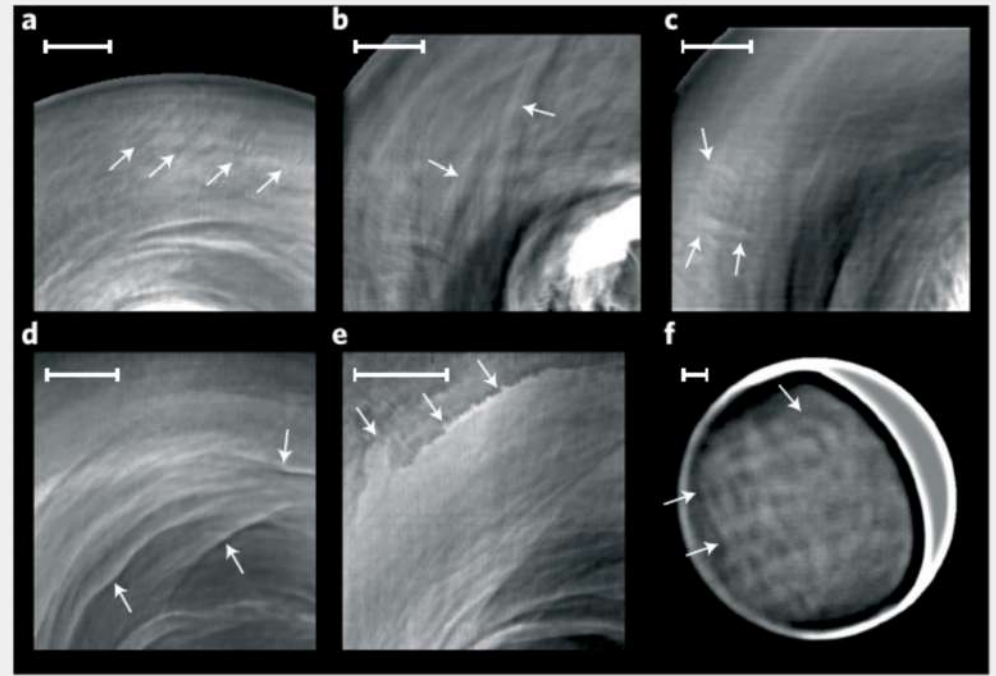
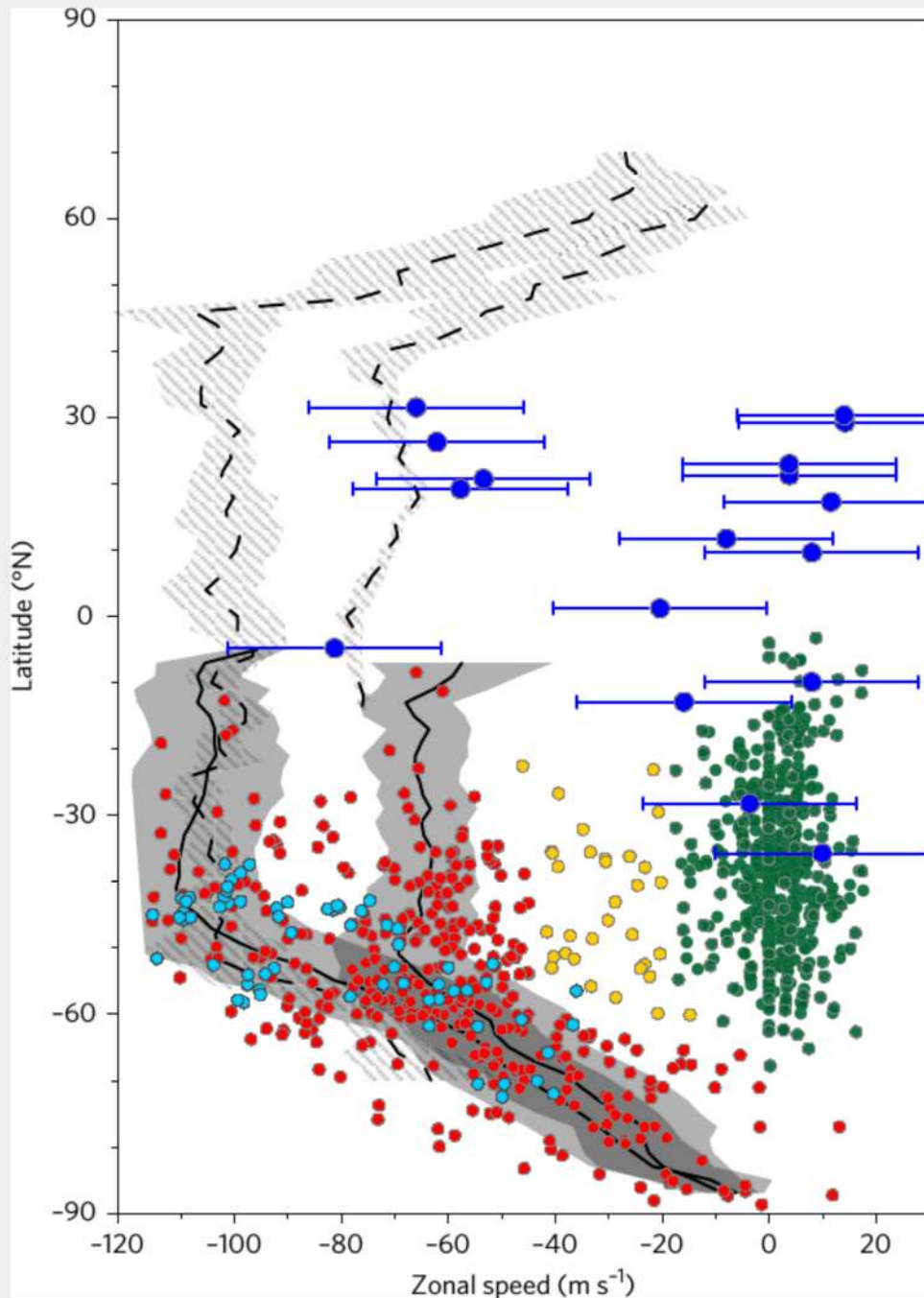


Venus Express winds



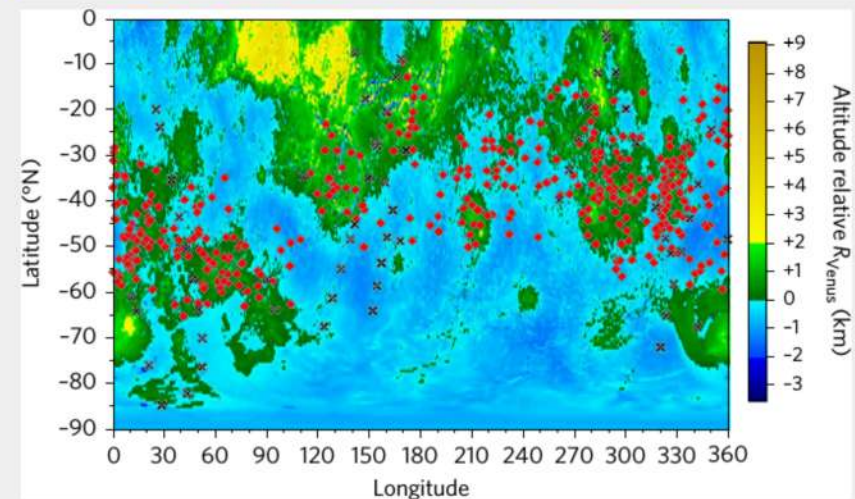
- Winds from tracking of UV images of the Venus Monitoring Camera
- There is a zonal anomaly in the averaged climatology of winds, above Aphrodite.

Venus Express features (Peralta et al. 2017)



(a) "Wavy patterns" from VIRTIS

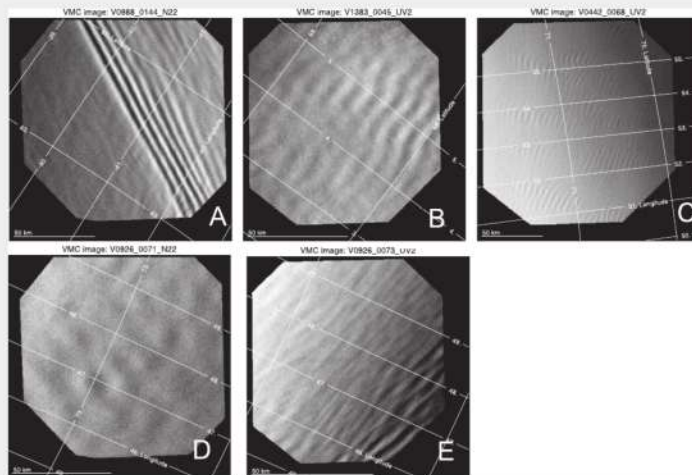
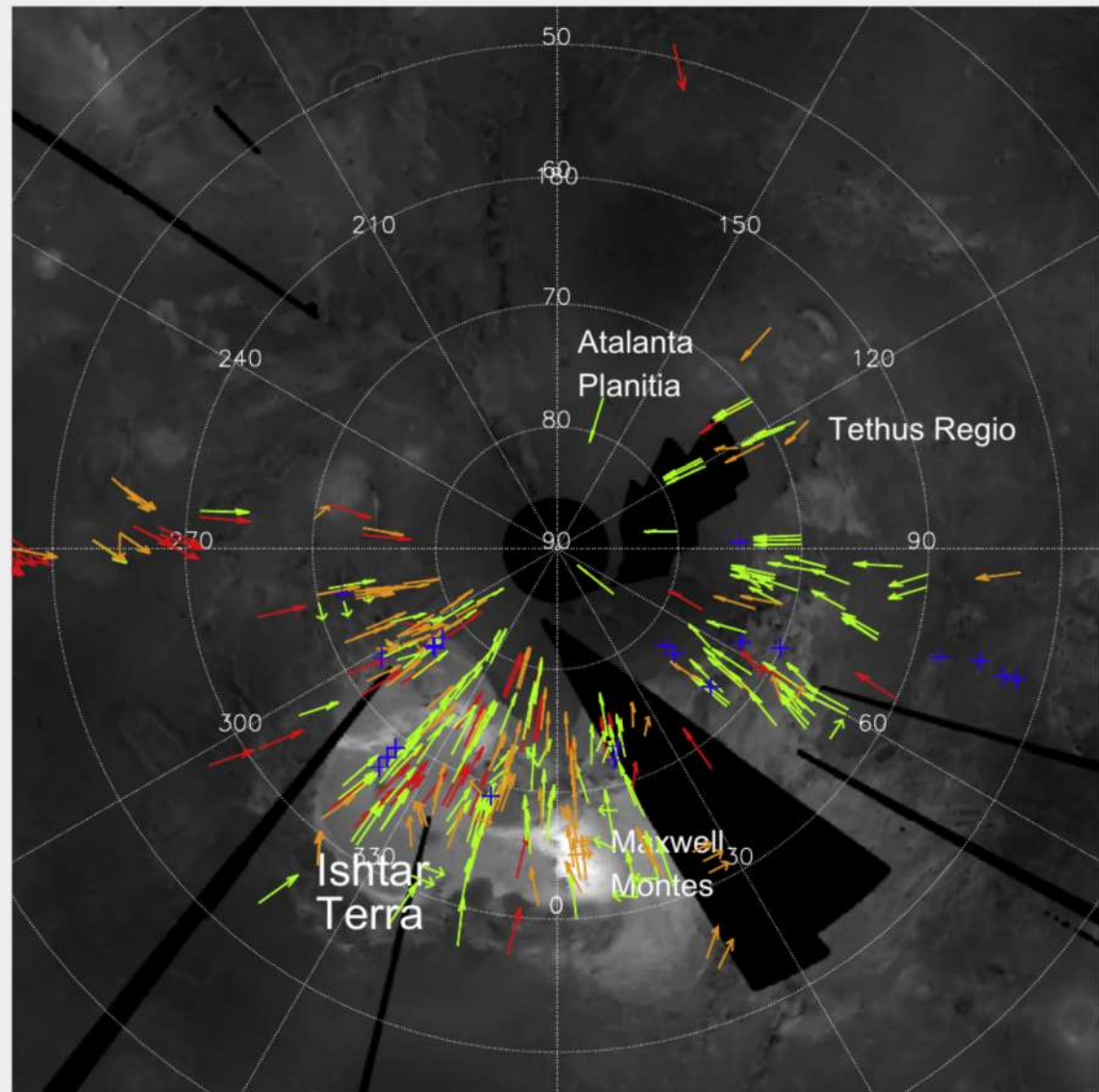
(f) "Bow-shaped" features from IRTF



Venus Express features

Green: long waves

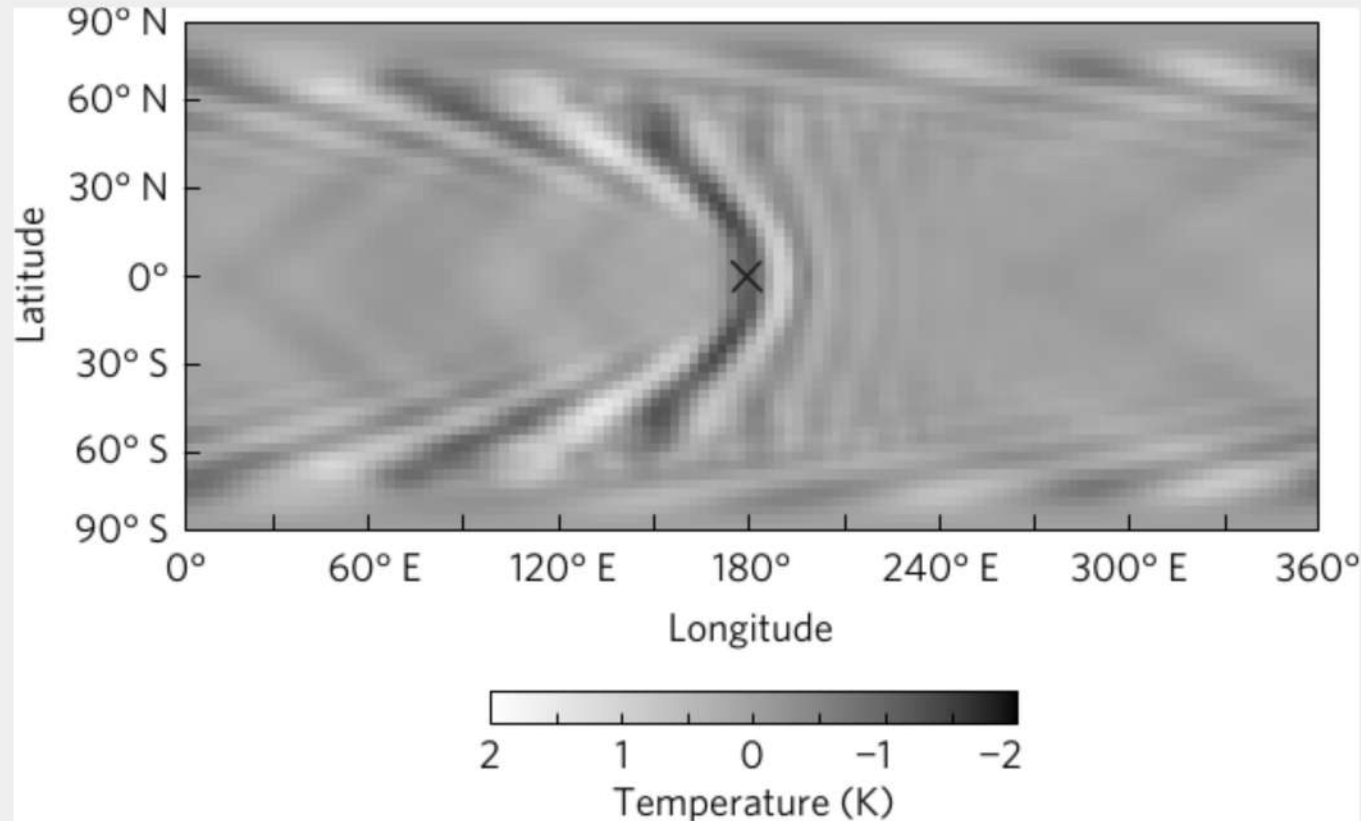
Red: short waves



From Piccialli et al., 2014

Numerical modelling

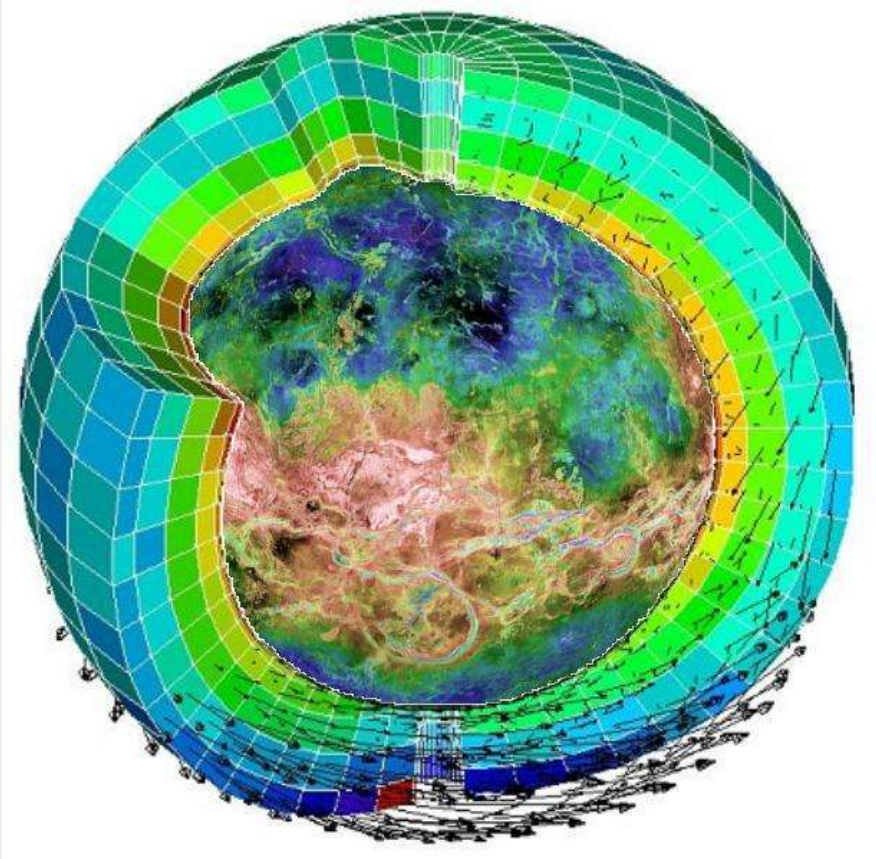
From Fukuhara et al., 2017



- Numerical simulation of the atmosphere with a perturbation at 10 km of altitude
- Very crude model: no diurnal cycle, imposed winds and temperature, no topography

LMD Model :

Building a virtual planet



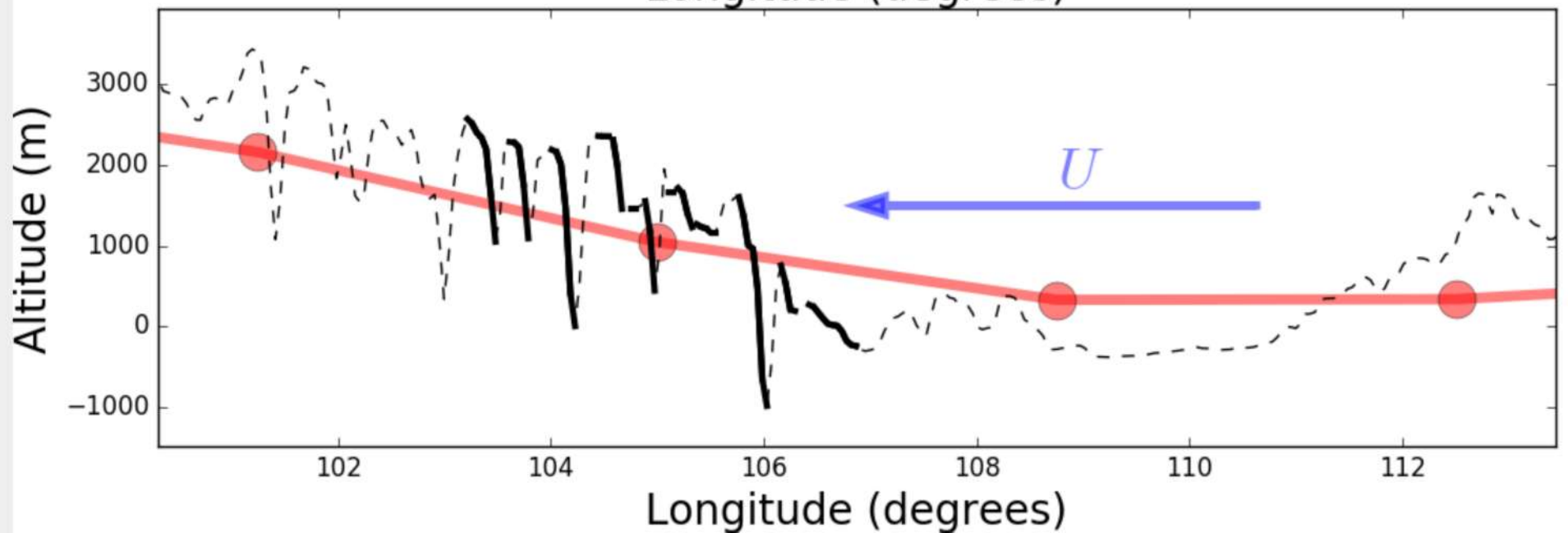
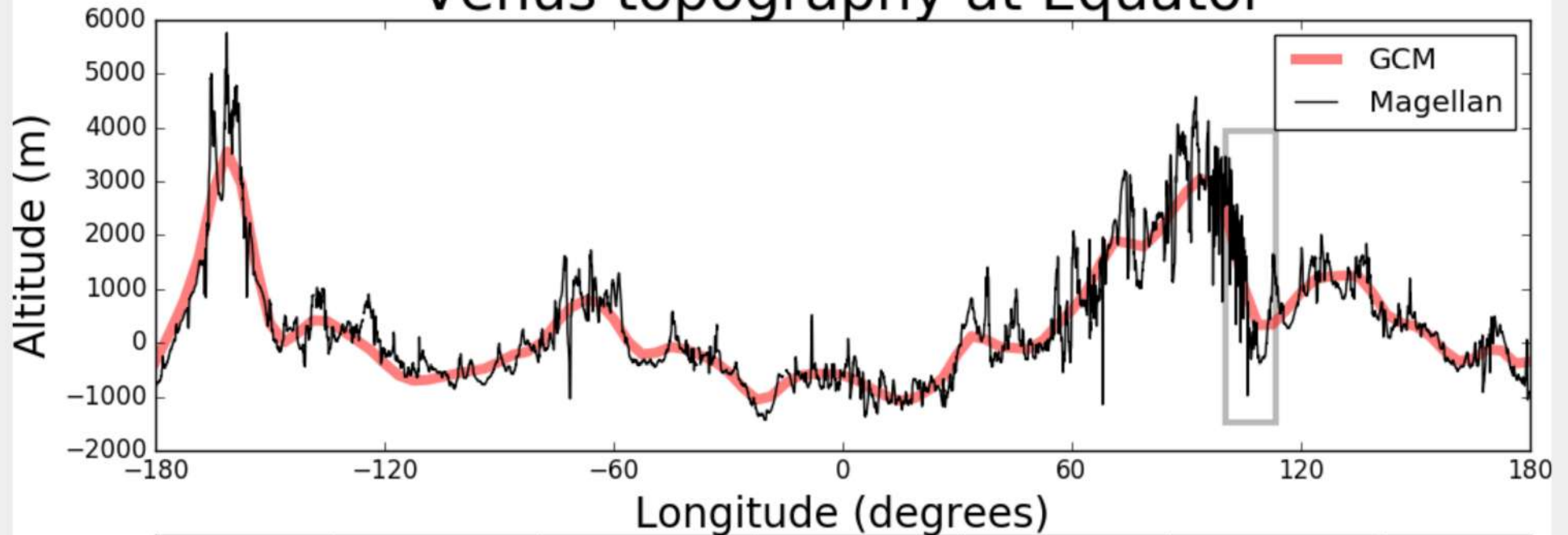
- Dynamical core
- Radiative transfer
- Convection
- [Aerosols & clouds]
- Interaction w/ surface

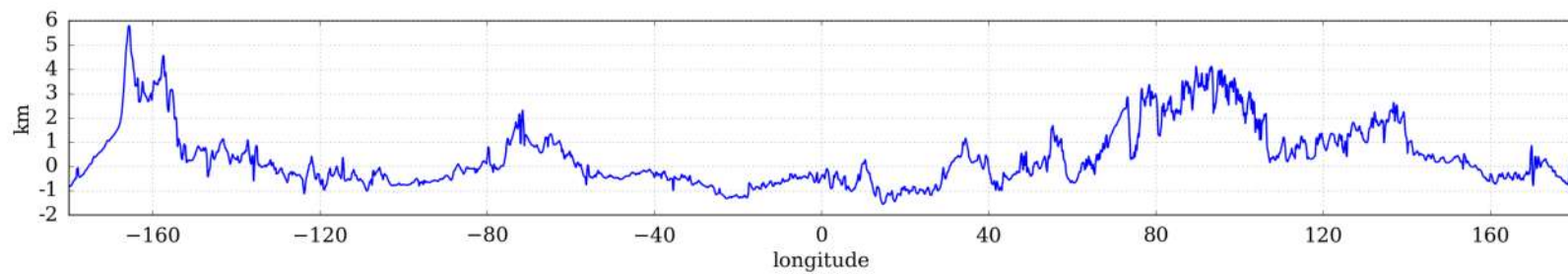
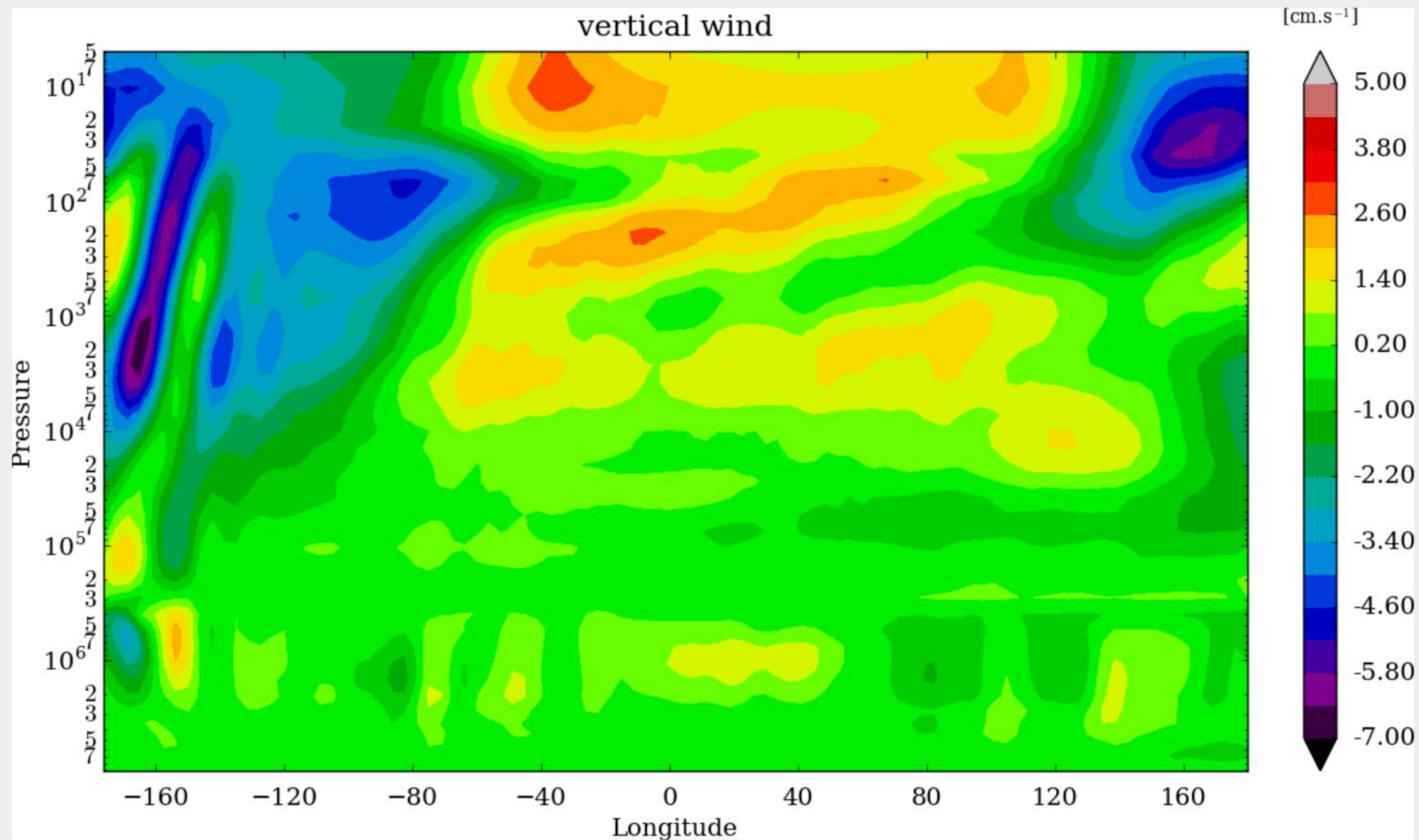
+ Modeler's tricks:

- Dissipation
- Sponge layer

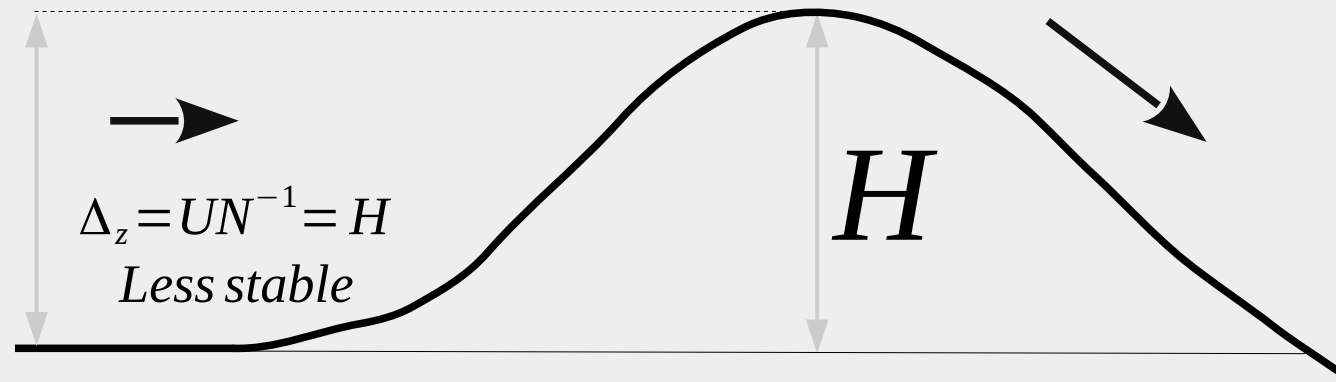
Subgrid parameterization (Lott et al. 97 for Earth)

Venus topography at Equator

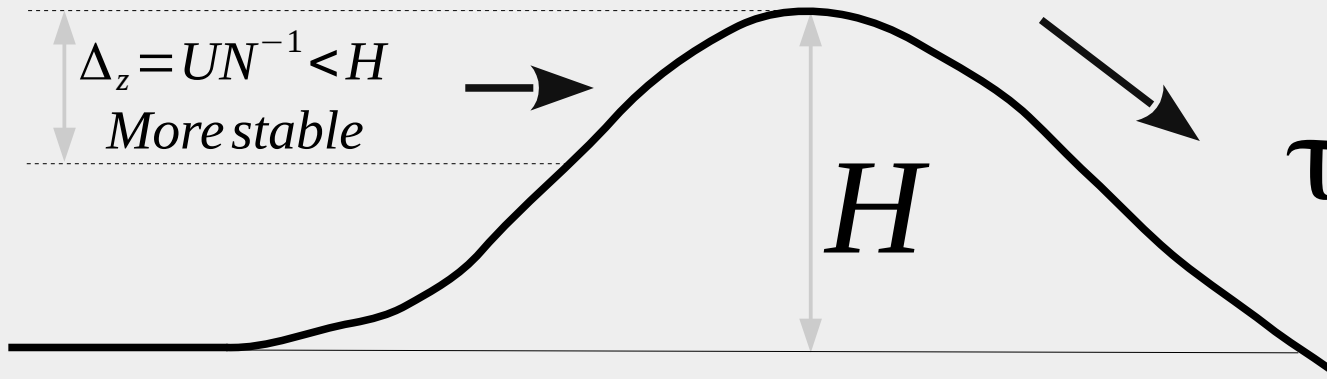




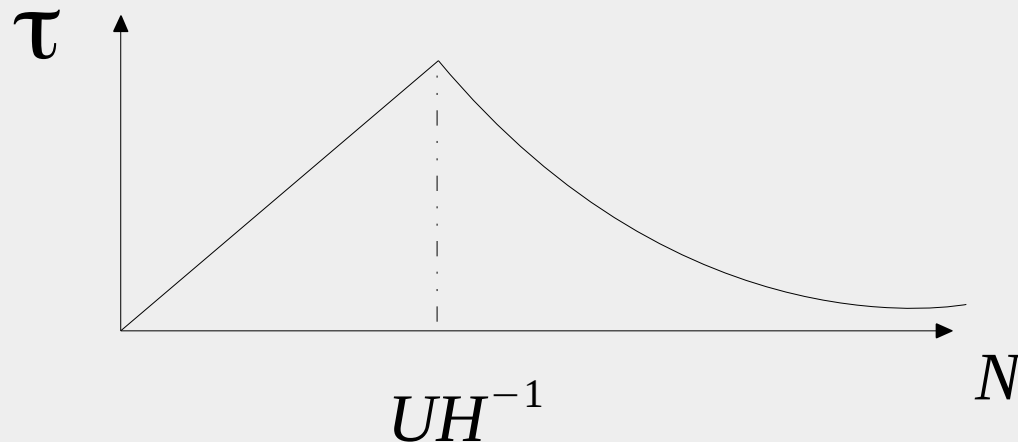
Mountain stress: $\tau = k \rho U N \Delta_z^2$



$$\tau = k \rho U N H^2$$

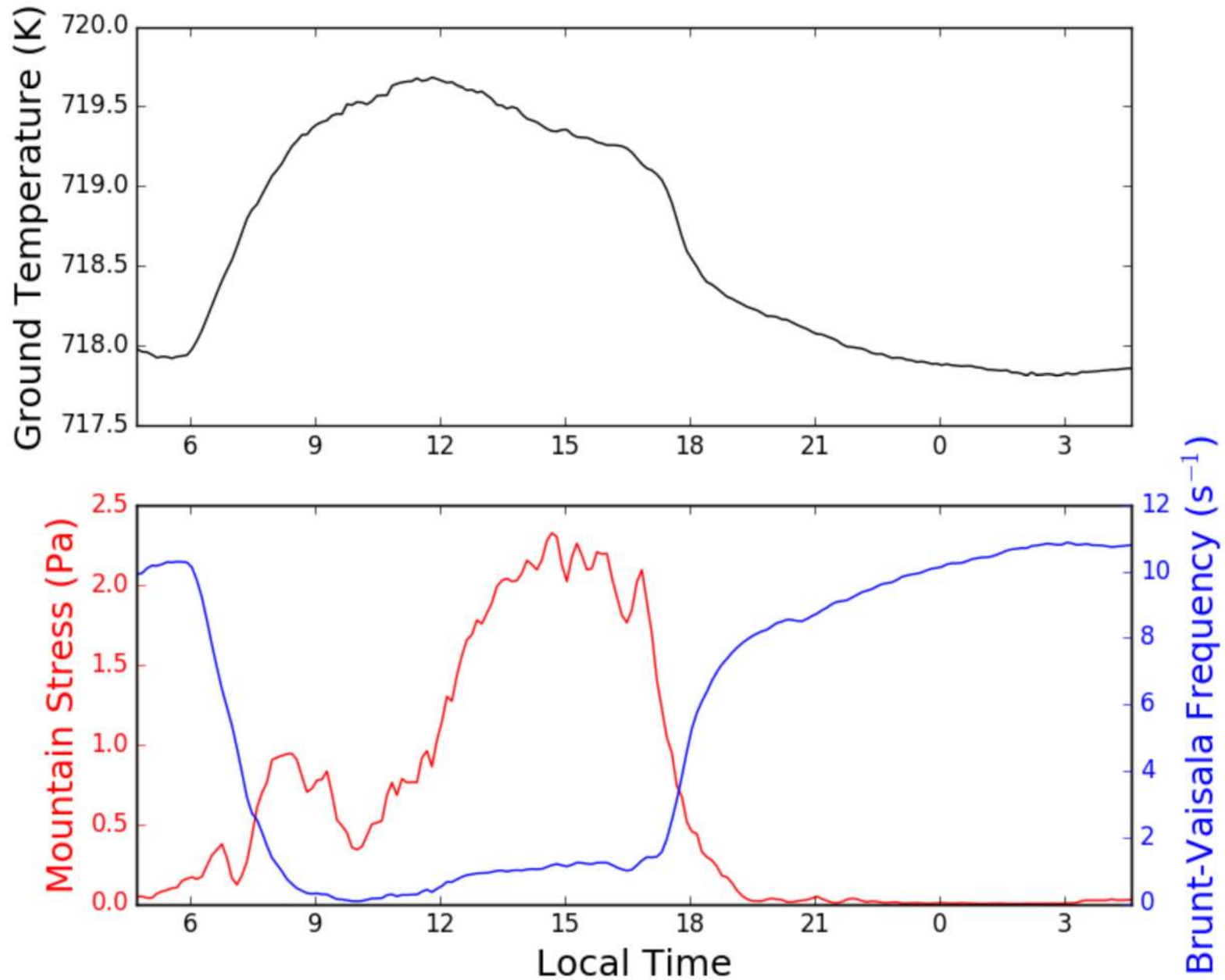


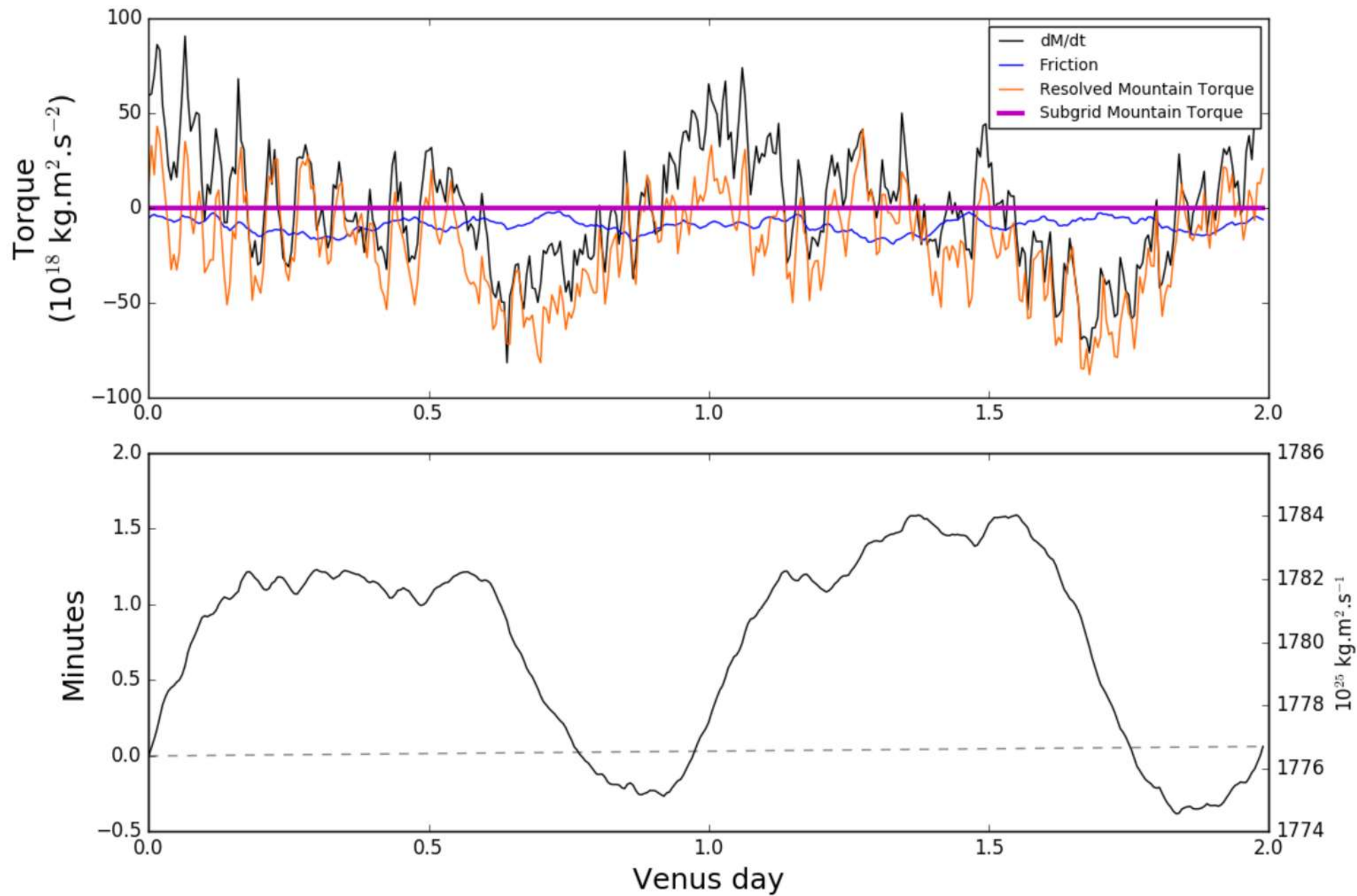
$$\tau = k \rho U^3 N^{-1}$$

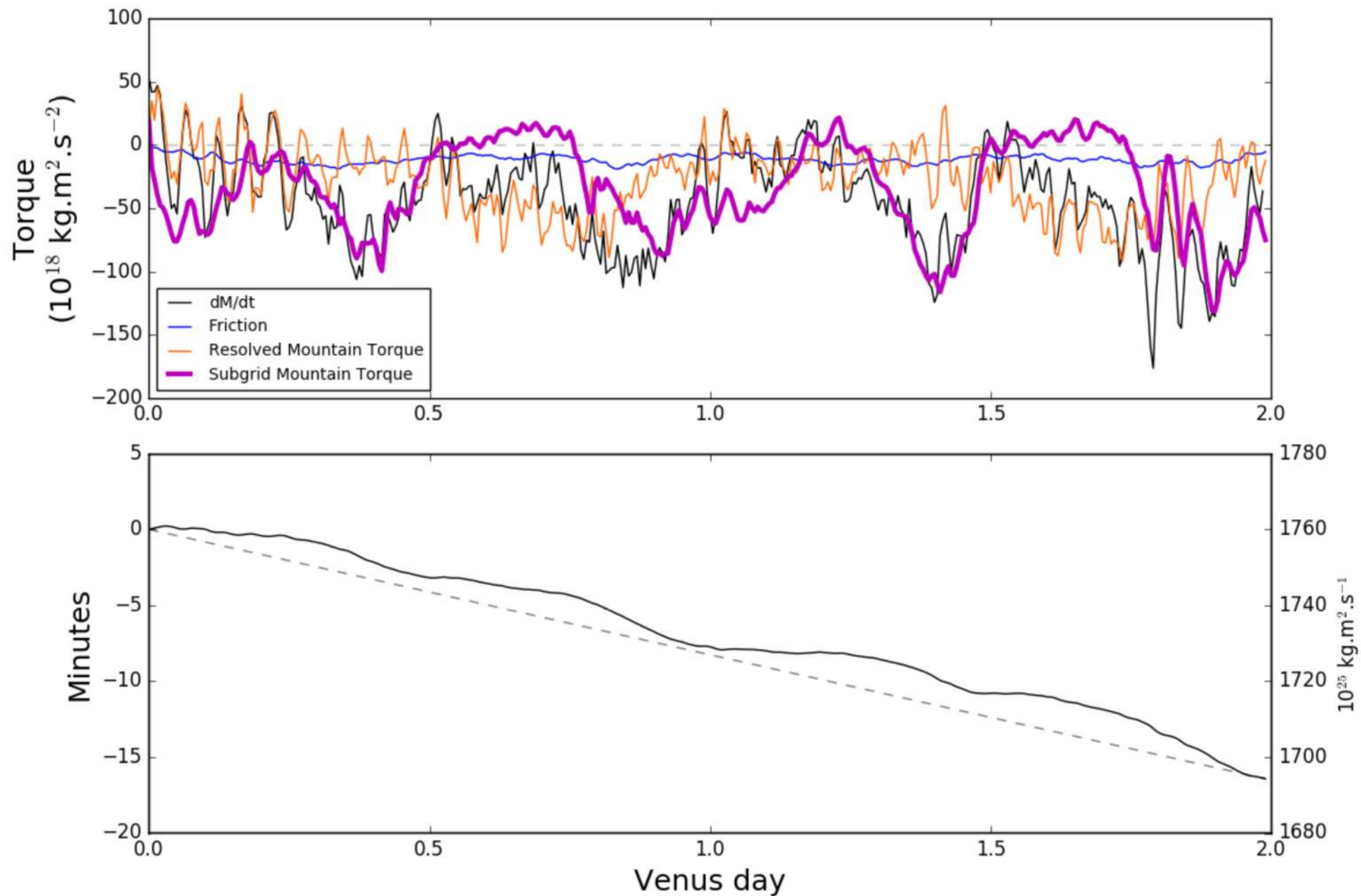


Mountain stress is
maximal for $N = UH^{-1}$

Example over Aphrodite







A fluctuating rotation rate

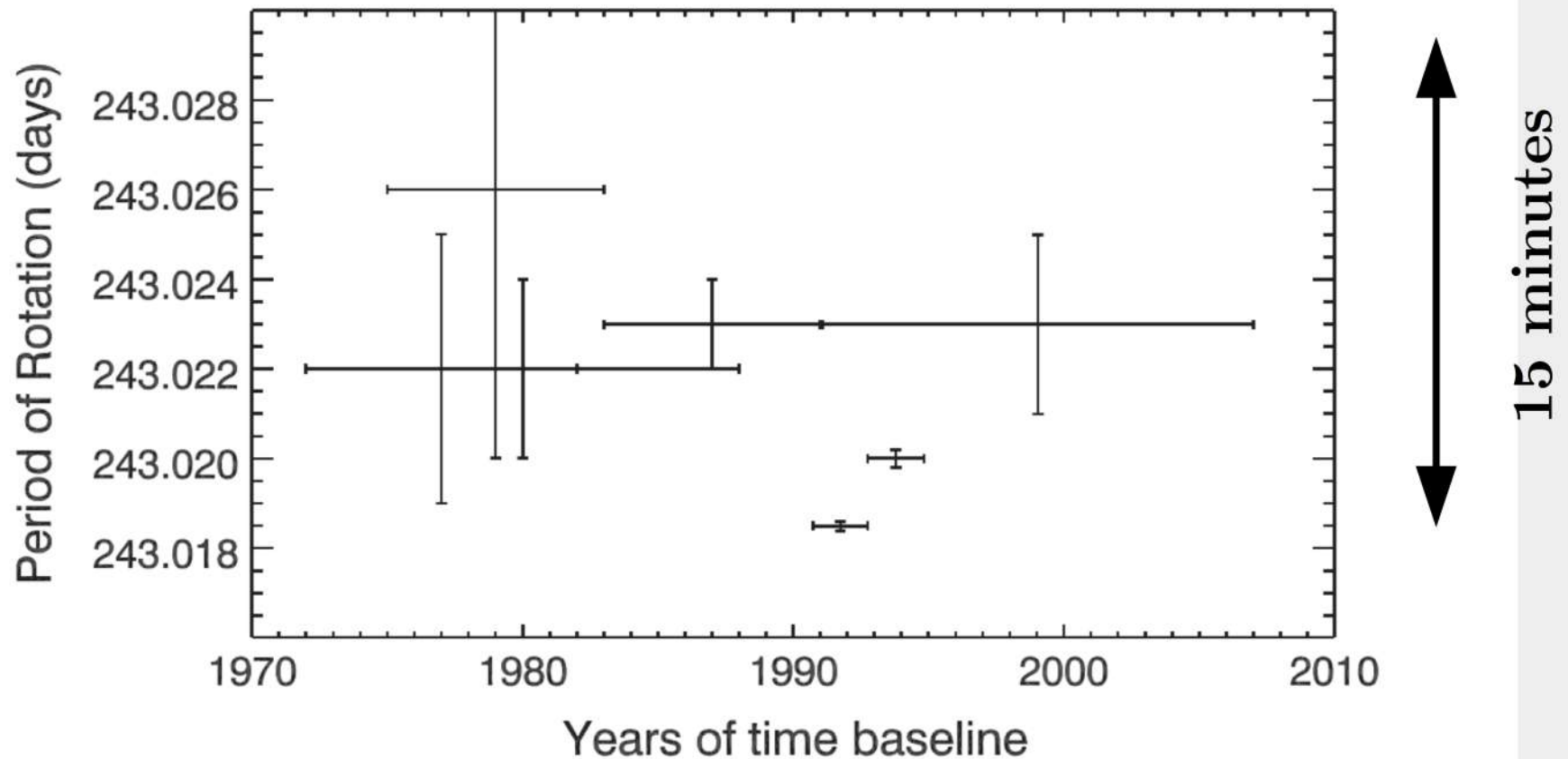
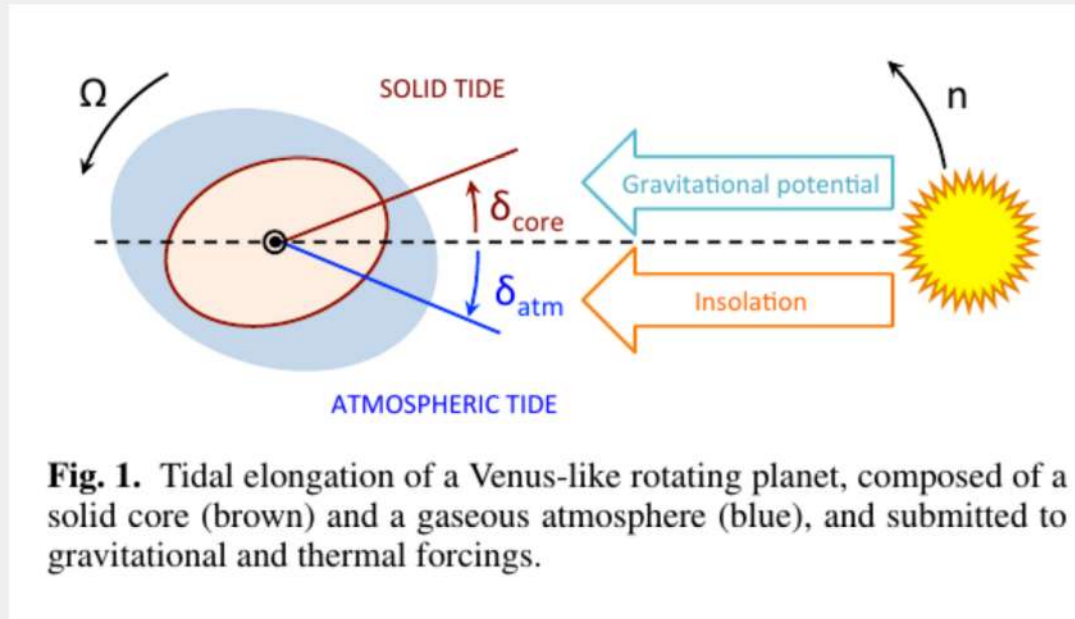
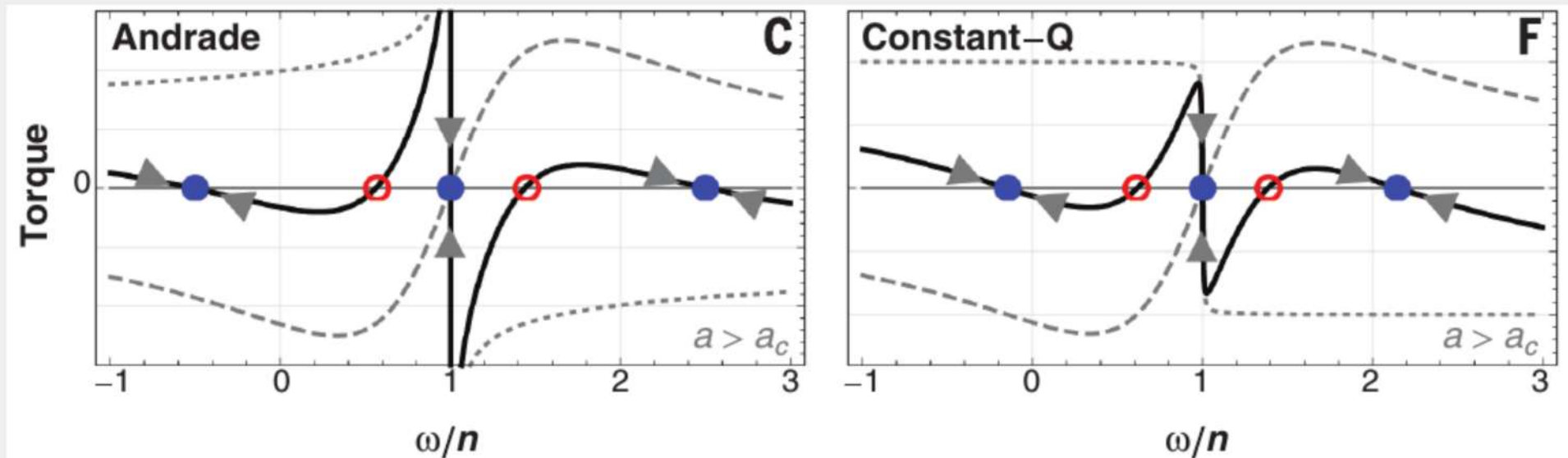


Fig. 4. The most recent estimates of the period of rotation and the time baseline of measurements. The full models and their sources are given in [Table 3](#). The horizontal bars show the period over which the data for each estimate was acquired.

A balanced rotation rate

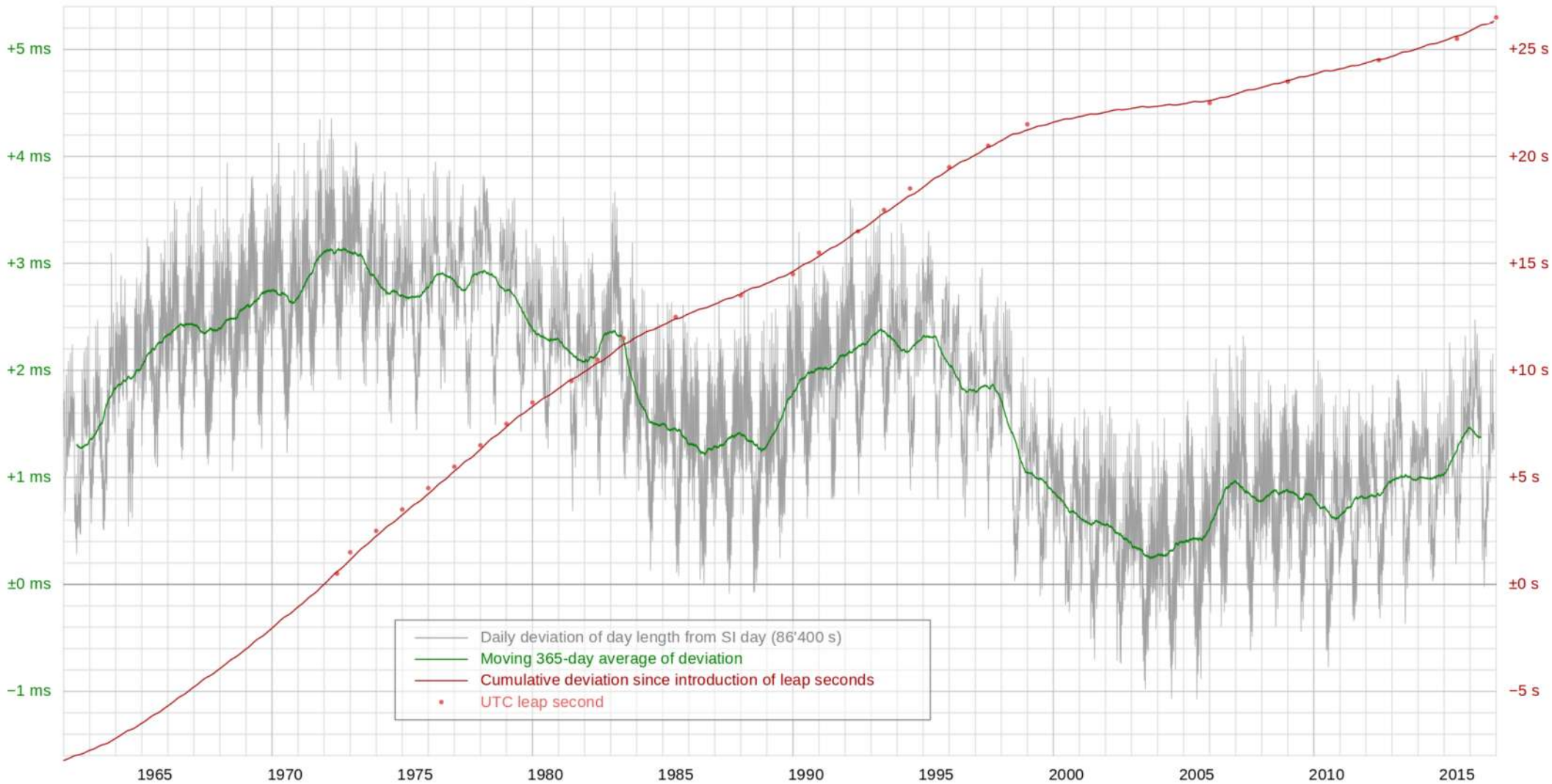


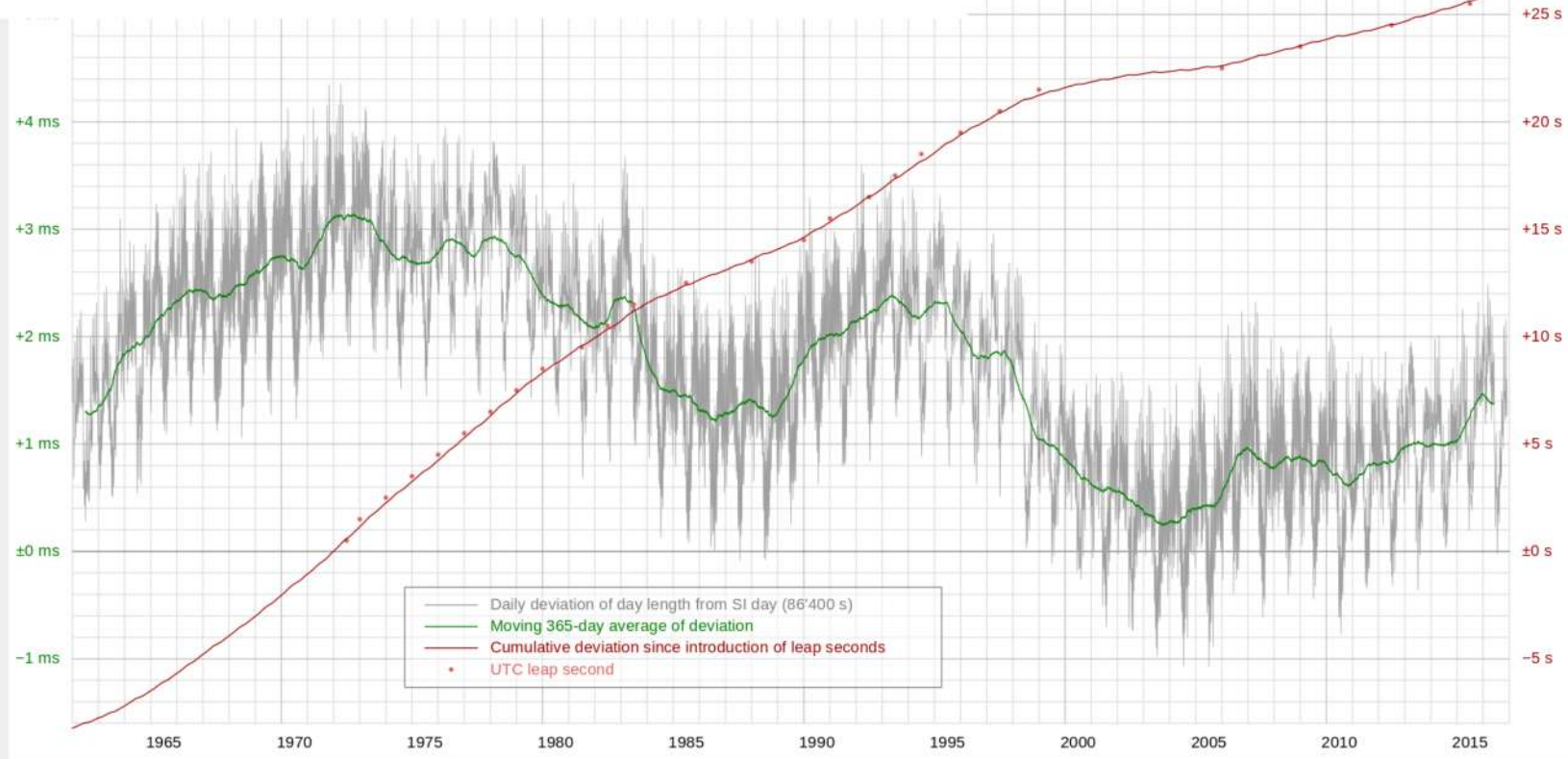
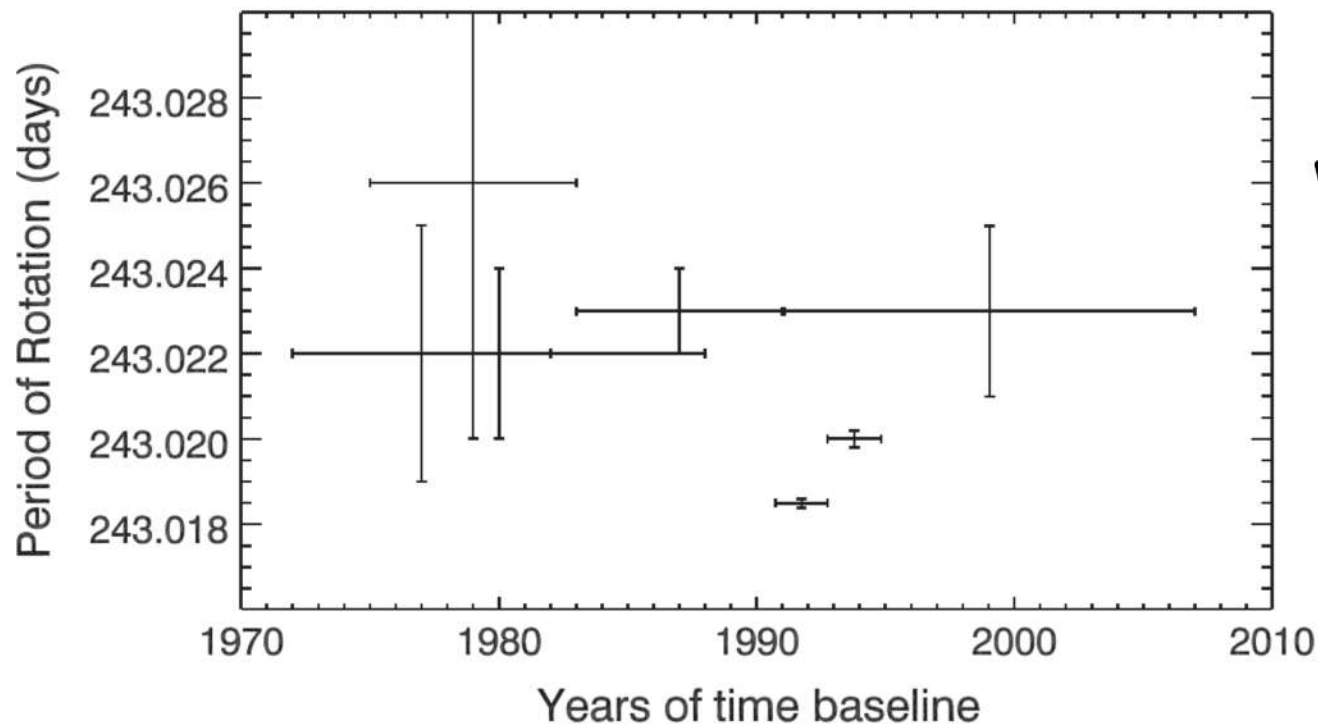
Auclair-Desrotour et al., 2016

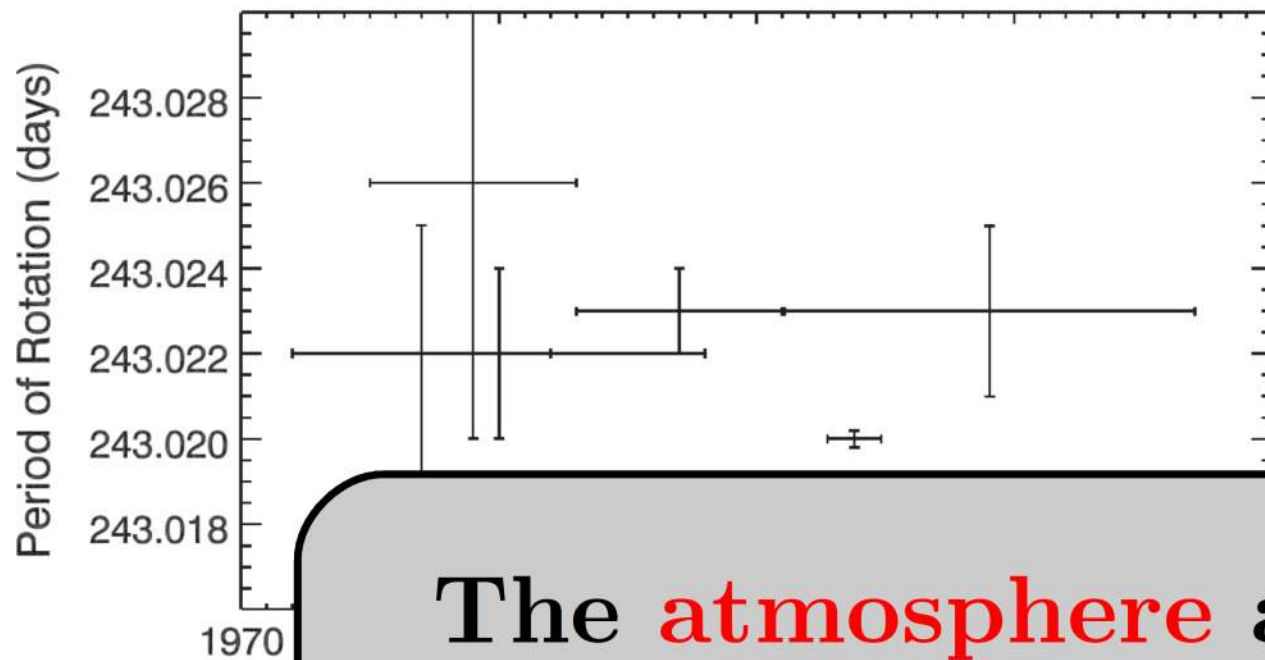


Leconte et al., 2015

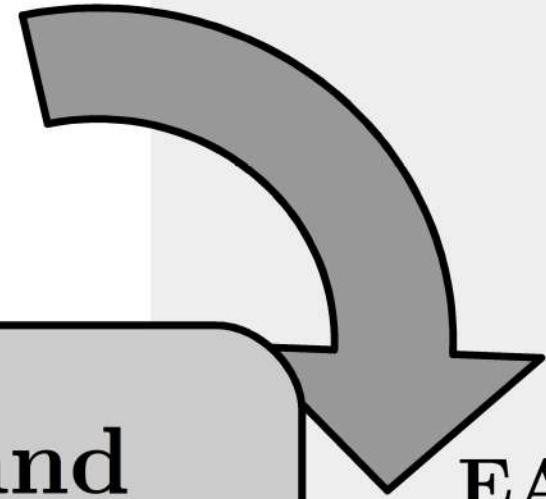
Length of day: Earth







VENUS



EARTH

The **atmosphere** and
the **solid body** of Venus
are **strongly coupled**.

